

Evidentiary Document # 5031A.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and ors.

- AGAINST -

ARAKI, SADA0, and ors.

I, PETER JOHN CAMPBELL, make oath and say as follows,

1. My number, rank, name and unit is NX35053, Major Peter John Campbell, attached HQ ASC 8 Div. I became a prisoner of war in February 1942, and marched into Changi on 17th February.
2. I left there in May 1942.
3. We went to Koulsein.
4. In January 1944 we moved to Tamarkan camp in Thailand.
5. The type of work done there was mainly repairing railway bridges, which were next to the camp, and on railroad maintenance.
6. The corner of Tamarkan camp was about 100 yards from a wooden railway bridge which spanned the river; 50 yds. higher was a steel railway bridge. The line bordered one side of the camp. During the succeeding 12 months when I was there these bridges and the ack-ack battery located about 200 yds. outside the camp were bombed on seven occasions. Repeated complaints were made to the camp commandant about the danger of siting a POW camp next to a military objective, and repeated requests were made for permission to mark the camp as such; but this got us nowhere. The result was that bombs several times fell in the camp; bomb fragments were scattered far and wide throughout the camp; machine-gun bullets burst from the planes and from Jap observation posts spraying the camp. Ack-ack shrapnel came in in great quantities, and numerous men were killed and injured. In one raid alone, 18 men were killed and huts set on fire. Beatings and ill-treatment were commonplace occurrences; as an example, Capt. Concannon was made to stand in front of the guard house for 30 hours by Sgt. Kiroda at Tamarkan. I witnessed this. That would be about December 1944. He is a man of 50. He had a light on in the canteen, which had been lit contrary to orders by one of his men working for him - just one of these small mistakes that happen.
7. In February 1945 we were shifted to Kanburi camp, which was an officers' camp. There were about 3,000 officers stationed there in camp, the dimensions of which, for POW purposes, were 220 yds. by 120 yds. We were closely confined in this camp, so far as there were about four fences and a deep bund, and a 10 ft. ditch around it. The restricted

space led to colossal overcrowding both for sleeping and for sanitary purposes. Conditions were similar to Tamarkan Camp, otherwise. The commandant, Capt. Niguchi, was an arrogant, sadistic type, who was very keen on mass punishments for offences committed by individuals, such as confining everybody into the huts for a period of about 10 days - I cannot remember what the offence was in that case - no reading, no lying down, no conversing, no parties of more than six, etc.

8. On one occasion I saw him make a Capt. Martin stand for 72 hours in front of the guard house for looking through a fence. That was at this camp at Kanburi about July 1945. He was standing to attention most of the time. He had to stand all the time; there was no question of sitting down. He was given water and one rice ball a day. The Japanese allowed him to move away to relieve himself. Eventually, he had to take his boots off, and of course his feet got sunburned and he ultimately collapsed. Capt. Martin is a barrister in Sydney.

9. The worst thing committed by this Capt. Niguchi was against a British officer, named Drower.

10. About the middle of June, Captain W.M. Drower was asked by the Japanese to give his opinion on the refusal of some officers to do certain menial tasks. He confirmed their attitude and he was immediately taken to his office, where Captain Niguchi and his adjutant beat him into insensibility with wooden swords and then put him in a cell at the rear of the guardhouse. The Japs then realised that as he was the interpreter he could understand what they were saying so they then put him in a covered slit trench, the dimensions of which were, say, 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 ins. by 4 ft., which had about six inches of mud and water in it, and was infested with mosquitoes; Drower had only a pair of shorts; he had no blanket; he was only given water and one rice ball per day. Later on he was taken back to the guardhouse where he was threatened with torture and after this he endeavoured to commit suicide by strangulation and by cutting his leg open with a rusty teapot spout.

11. On 16 August he was recovered by our doctors, who stated that he would have been dead in a few more days. He was insane, and had severe blackwater fever, and was terribly emaciated; he had not washed or shaved during the period - he had long hair and beard; he had not defecated for the two months in the 80 days he was in the trench.

12. A Japanese interpreter, Capt. Drower told me that a form of mental torture was introduced upon him by the Japs in the guardhouse; and all talk in the guardhouse was deliberately audible so that Drower could hear and understand.

13. At the end of July, the officers' camp at Kanburi commenced to be transferred to a new camp at Pakon Nyok. This was a distance of 120 miles. I left on 10 August with the fifth party of 400. We started in open rail goods trucks, 30 men to a truck, and reached Bangkok, a distance of 40 miles

after 29 hours travelling. We sat up all night, and had no sleep. We then started unloading baggage into barges, and sat in a very cramped position on the top of the luggage in a barge about 6 ft. by 18 ft., and in which 67 men were jammed. We sat up all night without sleep, with intense discomfort; and next day we went five miles down the river to a large concrete warehouse; we slept there two nights on the concrete floors, with rain pouring down on us because the roof had largely been blown away by bombing; then we entrained in small closed steel railway vans, about 5 ft. by 12 ft.; these were first half-filled with baggage and we sat on top. The next 50 miles took us 16 hours, and during this night we also had no sleep. We then set off marching with all of our gear and as the majority of the party were sick Dutchmen it was a very slow march. We took 36 hours to cover 30 miles and during this period only had two hours sleep on the roadside in pouring rain. During the last 12 hours of the marching we had neither food nor water, except ditch water, which we drank from the paddy fields. On arrival in the new camp the huts were bamboo and attap, but we slept on the earth floor on a basis of 15 men to each hut bay, which was 10 ft. by 18 ft. We arrived there on 16 August 1945.

(Signed) P.J. CAMPBELL.

Sworn before me at Sydney
on the fifth day of September
1946.

(Signed) A.J. MINSFIELD.
Judge of Supreme Court of Queensland.

Doc 5031 A 支事ヲ拒絕シタ事ニ就イテ彼ノ意見ヲ求メラレタシタ。彼ハ
彼等ノ態度ヲ確認シマシタ。ソコデ彼ハ直チニ彼ノ事務
所ニ連行サレタシタ。其處デ ^{ENCHE}ニグチ大尉ト副官ハ彼ヲ木
刀デ氣ヲ失フマデ擲リマシタ。其レカラ、彼ハ衛舎ノ後ノ獄
舎ニ投ゼラレタシタ。其後日本兵ハ彼ガ通譯デアツタデ
彼等ガ談リ合ツチ居ツタ事ヲ理解出来得ルノニ氣が付
タデ蓋付ノ分離シタ縦壕ニ彼ヲブチ込ミマシタ。其處、
面積ハ五呎ト二呎六吋ト四呎デアリマシタ。其壕ニ泥水ガ
六吋モアツテ蚊ガ ^蚊コッチ居リマシタ。 ^{DROWER}ドロウアハ短ズボ
ン一着クケテ毛毯ヲ持ツチ居マセシタ。彼ハ一日ニ水ト
握リ飯一個ダケシカ支給サレマセシタ。其後衛舎ニ連
レ戻サレテ其處デ拷問ヲ受ケテ苦痛過サレタシタ。其後彼
ハ縊死シヤウトシタリ又ハ鑊ヲ茶瓶ノ口デ脚ヲ切開シテ
自殺ヲ計ラント努カシマシタ。

十一、八月十六日彼ハ我々ノ醫師ニヨツテ回復サレマシタガ
彼ハアト数日ノ内ニハ死ス所デアツタト醫師ガ語リマシタ。
彼ハ氣ガ狂ヒ猛烈十思永火ニ犯カサレテ身体ハ非常ニ衰
弱シテ居リマシタ。其ノ間彼ハ洗顔モセズ鼻ヲ剃ラズニ居
リマシタ。頭髮ヤ鼻ハ長ク伸びテ居リマシタ。彼ハ壕内ニ
居ツタ八十日ノ内ニヶ月間排糞シマセシタ。

4 十二、日本語通譯 ^{DROWER}ドロウア大尉ハ彼ニ衛舎内デ日本人ニヨッ
テ行ハレタハ或種ノ精神的拷問ノ様サモデアツタト語

Doc. 503/A

リマシタ。衛舎ニ於ケル會話ハ凡テ故意ニドロウアニ聞エヨ
ガシニ彼ニ解カル様ナ風ニ語ツテ尾マシタ。

十三 七月末 カンブーリ KAMBURI ニ於ケル將校收容所ハ
ナコンニヨック NAKOM NYOK ニ於ケル新收容所ニ移駐シ

初メマシタ。其レハ百二十哩ノ距離ガアリマシタ。私ハ八月
十日 第五班四百人ト共ニ出發シマシタ。我々ハ鐵道ノ無蓋

トロッコニ乘ツテ出發シマシタ。各トロッコニハ三十名デニ十九
時間ノ旅程後四十哩ノ距離ニアルバンコック (BANGKOK) ニ

到着シマシタ。我々ハ夜通シ起キテ中ノデ睡眠モトシ
マセンデシタ。其後我々ハ荷物ヲ船ニ積降シ初メマシタ。

幅約六呎長サ十八呎ノ船ノ中ノ荷物ノ上ニ全ク狭マ苦
シク坐リマシタ。船ノ中ニ六十七名ガ壽司詰ニサレマシタ。

我々ハ夜通シ不快ガ増スバカリデ眠ラレズニ起キタ儘デアリ
マシタ。翌朝川ノ下流五哩ノ大キテコンクリート建ノ倉庫ニ

行キマシタ。我々ハ其處ノコンクリートノ床ノ上ニ爆撃ニ
ヨツテ天井ガ大破損ヲ蒙タノデ雨ガ我々ノ身ニ降りカカ

ルニモ拘ラズ我々ハ二晝夜モ眠リ續ケマシタ。其後我々ハ
五呎ニ十二呎ノ小型ノ狭マ苦シイ有蓋貨車ニ乗車シマシ

タ。此等ハ半ハ荷物デ一杯ニサツテ居ツタノデ我々ハ其
ノ上ニ坐リマシタ。次ノ五十哩ヲ我々ハ十六時間ヲ要シマシ

タ。然シテ此ノ夜モ我々ハ一睡モシマセンデシタ。其レカラ我
々ハ凡テ我々ノ用具ヲ持ツテ行進ヲ開始シマシタ。此ノ一

行ノ大部分ハ病メル和蘭兵デアリマシタカラ行

Doc. 5031A

進ハ甚々遅々トシテイマシタ。我々ハ三十哩ヲ
踏破スルノ二三十六時間モ掛カリマシタ。此ノ間、雨、降ル中
ヲ路傍ニ二時間シカ眠リマセシタ。此ノ行進、最後、
十二時間我々ハ食物モナク、溝ノ水、外ハ飲料水モアリマセ
シタ。我々ハ其ノ溝ノ水モ稻田カラ飲ミマシタ。
新收容所ニ到着シタ所ガ小屋ハ竹トアタツフデアリマ
シタガ我々ハ十呎ト十八呎ノ廣サノ各小屋ノ林置場ニ
十五名ノ單位トシテ工間ノ上ニ寢マシタ。我々ハ其處へ
一九四五年ノ昭和二十年ノ八月十六日ニ到着シマシタ。

シドニー (SYDNEY) ニ於テ一九四六年ノ昭和二十年ノ
九月五日 我ノ面前ニ於テ宣誓ス

P. J. CAMPBELL
ピー. ジー. キンベール / 署名

QUEENSLAND
クイーンズランド 高等法院判事

A. MANSFIELD J
エイ. マンスフィールド. ジー. / 署名